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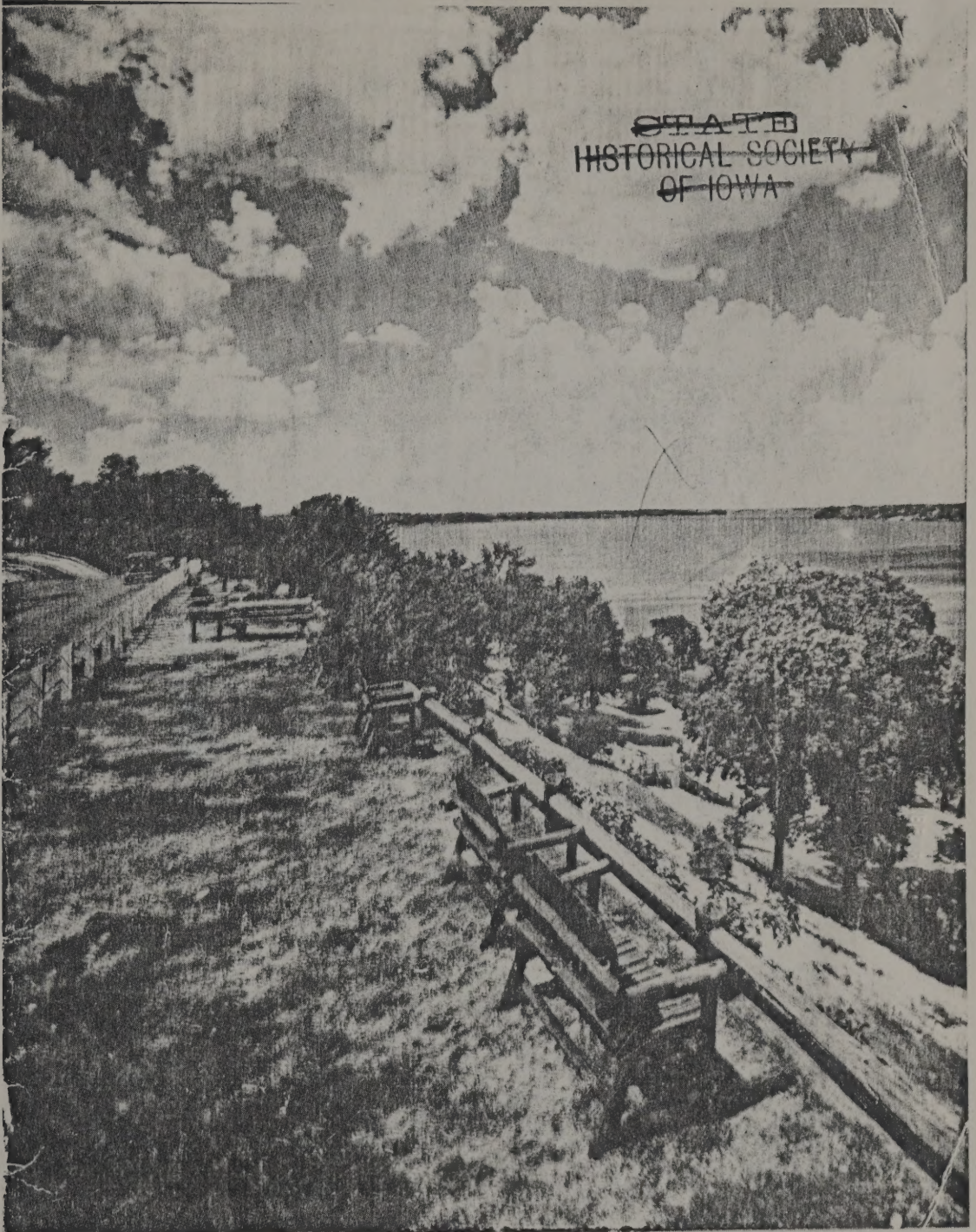
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STATE
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100th Anniversary Souvenir
Booklet

Keokuk, Iowa

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.L36 Keokuk, Iowa. Chamber of commerce.

K3 100th anniversary souvenir booklet,
Keokuk, Iowa. [Keokuk, Iowa, Hill
printing co., 1948]

cover-title, 14 p. illus., map. 22½cm.

Cover illustrated in color.

Text on p. [2] and [3] of cover.

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Rec'd July 27-1978

Keokuk Proud of Historical Background



CHIEF KEOKUCK

THE CITY OF KEOKUK is named for Chief Keokuck, Chief of the Sac Indians. His bones were brought here in 1883 from Franklin County, Kansas, and reinterred in Rand Park beneath a massive stone pedestal which is surmounted by a life sized bronze statue of an Indian Chieftain. On the east side of this monument is embedded the marble slab taken from the grave in Kansas which is lettered as follows: "Sacred to the memory of Keokuck, a distinguished Sac Chief. Born at Rock Island in 1788. Died in April 1848."

Keokuck, "The Watchful Fox" was not a hereditary chief, but raised himself to that dignity by the force of talent and enterprise. He was a man of extraordinary eloquence in council, fertile in resources on the field of battle, possessed of desperate bravery, and never at a loss in an emergency.

He was a noble looking man about six feet tall, portly and weighing over two hundred pounds. He had an eagle eye, dignified bearing, and a manly, intelligent expression of countenance.

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Dr. Samuel C. Muir is credited with the distinction and honor of having been the first white man to have lived in Keokuk, for he is said to have erected a cabin and established his family there in the year 1820.

He was educated as a physician and surgeon at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland and was a surgeon in the U. S. Army stationed at the military post of Fort Edwards (Warsaw). Dr. Muir, it is said, was a very able surgeon and a learned man. He was taken sick and during a severe illness was nursed and tenderly cared for by a full blooded Sac and Fox Indian Squaw who once saved his life while a prisoner of war, and upon his recovery became so much attached to her that he married her. To this the government made objections and dismissed him from the service.

For twelve years the Muir family resided in a log cabin located near where the present municipal water plant is located. Dr. Muir was not always at home, making trips to Missouri and the Dubuque lead mines where he practiced his profession, but always returned in his canoe and spent some time with his Indian wife and children, there being five little half-breeds in the cabin now.

The Muir children were Louisa, James, Mary, Sophia and Samuel, all of whom died early in life excepting Louisa who died here in 1882. She first married Amos Van Ausdall about 1838. He died in less than a year after their marriage. She later married Alex Hood.

Match-e-paw and Wa-paw-si-ah were Sac Indians who were full brothers to Mrs. Muir.

Dr. Muir was a man of medium size, light complexion, pale blue eyes, temperate in his habits, and precise in his business. He was the first victim of cholera in 1832 once wrote James W. Campbell in 1875. He, Campbell was at that time president of the Old Settlers Association of Lee County and in early days had been a partner with Muir in the trading business.



Keokuk



Transportation plays an important role in the life of all communities. It is interesting to note, therefore, that the name of Keokuk was first used in so designating the city at a meeting on a steamboat on July 4, 1837.

Keokuk was then the head of low water navigation and vast numbers of people were arriving daily by boat. Some went west by wagon train while others were transferred by stage to Montrose, proceeding northward from there by boat.

The necessity for rail transportation, both east and west, was being felt by the new city. George W. and Edward Kilbourne organized the Keokuk, Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad in 1853. It was completed to Des Moines in 1863, being the first railroad to enter that city. This is now the Keokuk branch of the Rock Island Railroad.

The line of the C. B. & Q. Railroad from Keokuk north was organized as the Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant and Muscatine in 1854. It was completed to Montrose in 1856, to Fort Madison in 1869 and into Burlington in 1870 when the C. B. & Q. Railroad purchased it.

The C. B. & Q. Railroad line south from Keokuk was organized as the St. Louis, Keokuk, and Northwestern Railroad in 1872. It was completed



to West Quincy in 1874 and into St. Louis in 1880. The C. B. & Q. Railroad acquired it in 1892. The Centerville branch of the C. B. & Q. Railroad was organized in 1867 and 1869 by E. Pratt Buell of Warsaw, Illinois, and associates. Among them was J. Edgar Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The road was completed to Iowa, in 1874, as the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. What is now the T. P. & W. Railroad was organized by J. K. Hornish and members of the Secor family of New York. It was built from Hamilton to Peoria in 1863 as the Toledo, Warsaw and Western.

Strategically Located For Transportation

J. Edgar Thompson and his Pennsylvania Railroad associates induced Andrew Carnegie to organize the Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Company. The bridge was completed in 1871. The first locomotive crossed it on April 19, 1871.

The Wabash Railroad line from Keokuk was built in 1863 connecting at Clayton, Illinois, with the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific. Shortly thereafter that line, now the Wabash, took over.

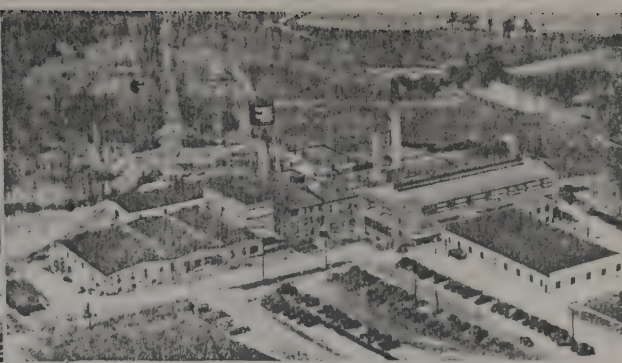
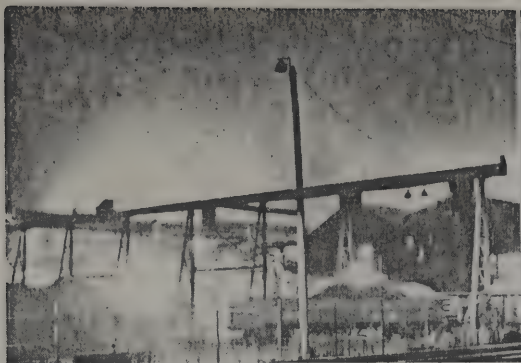
There are eighteen motor truck lines serving Keokuk regularly. There are four motor bus lines with regular schedules in and out of the city.

Keokuk citizens are proud of their airport which is being used by more aviation enthusiasts daily.

While there is no public dock for the use of the patrons of water transportation, excellent sites are available and it is only a question of time until one will be constructed. Our largest industry, Keokuk Electro-Metals Company, has its own private dock where thousands of tons of freight are handled annually.

Our local transportation system had its beginnings in the early eighties when J. H. Anderson and his brother Sam built a line on Main Street to Eighteenth and thence to the cemetery. Another line ran on Fifth to A Street, serving the industrial section. The branch serving the north side ran out Sixth Street to Morgan, thence to Eighth, thence to Fulton, thence to Eleventh, out Eleventh to Seymour and along Seymour to Rand Park. The motive power was horses. This property changed hands several times until J. C. Hubinger acquired and electrified it. When the dam was built the property was acquired by the Keokuk Electric Company who operated it until 1927. At that time the Keokuk Motor Coach Company took over Keokuk's local transportation problem and converted the car barn into a bus barn. New motor buses replaced the old street cars and gave the city transportation service superior to that the street cars had afforded, and in 1940 the Keokuk Motor Bus Company was merged into the Midwest Transit Lines system which gives Keokuk ultra-modern bus service.



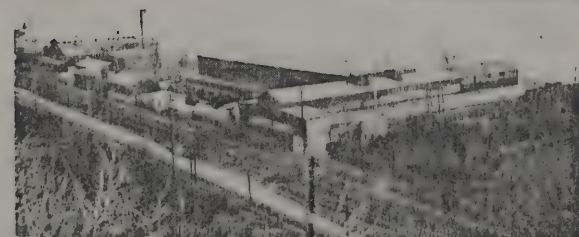


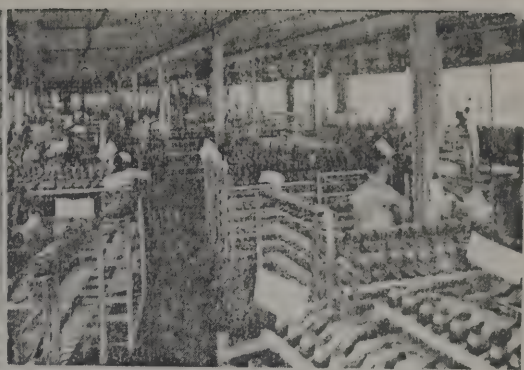
Keokuk—Thriving

Keokuk is an industrial City. Over 4,000 people are employed in Keokuk Manufacturing plants and receive annual wages totaling nearly ten million dollars. Great electric furnaces belch forth their flames lighting up the skies at night, making products in many cases that are made only in Keokuk. Every plant is busy and good labor conditions exist in this community.

Add the fact Keokuk is a beautiful city, located on the banks of the Father of Waters, that it is a city of fine homes, churches, recreation centers, and that its people are very hospitable and you have a real lure for additional industries in this thriving city of over 18,000 population.

Here in Keokuk are produced ferrous metals, mechanical sponge rubber products and the great automotive industry buys these products in great volume. Steel castings, trucks, shoes, black blasting powder, corn syrup and many corn products,





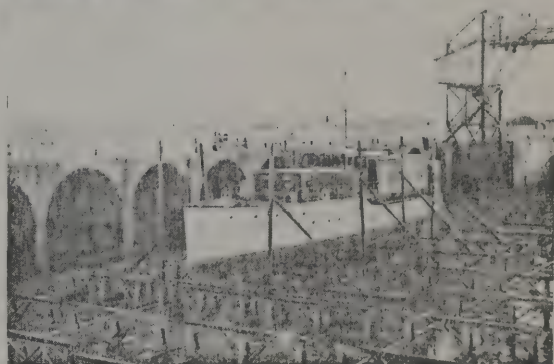
Industrial Center

grates, rolled oats, pickles, enrichment concentrates for flour and cereals, bakery goods, beverages are but a few of the products made. Two of the largest carbide plants in the United States are located here.

The fact that one of the largest hydro-electric plants in the world is here solves one of the great problems for industries. The Union Electric Power Company with its great plant built by the wizard of water-power construction, Hugh L. Cooper—is part of a great system of power plants that serve this section of the middle west.

This power production has brought many industries here, assuring them great quantities of electric current needed for the tremendous heat necessary in making their products.

Keokuk offers everything that an industry desires, including quick transportation on several railroads, by plane or by river traffic.



Keokuk Proud of Its Varied Industries

That Keokuk has been chosen by plants for establishment of successful and growing industries is certainly proof that it has a great deal to offer. Following is a list of some of the items manufactured:

Awnings	Clothing (Mens)	Metals (Ferrous)
Beverages	Corn Products	Mill Work
Block (Cement)	Dairy Products	Monuments
Boxes (Fiber)	Doors	Powder (Black)
Brooms	Feeds	Power
Buttons	Gas	Sashes
Canned Goods	Grates (Locomotive)	Shoes
Carbide	Hardware Products	Soap
Casting (Brass)	Hog Jewelry	Sponge Rubber Products
Castings (Steel)	Ice	Trucks (Factory)
Cereals	Lumber (Hardwood)	Veneering
Chemicals (Agricultural)	Medicines	Vitamin Products

The Gate City Company

The Daily Gate City, one of Iowa's best known daily newspapers, was established in 1849. The Constitution was established in 1844, and the Democrat was established in 1884. On April 3, 1916 a consolidation of the Gate City and the Constitution-Democrat resulted in the formation of The Gate City Company, now publishing the Daily Gate City.

Keokuk Municipal Airport

It was voted by the citizens of the City of Keokuk at a special election in 1944 to purchase 240 acres of land, 3½ miles north of the city to be used and known as the Keokuk Municipal Airport and operated by a City Airport Commission. This commission has leased the air port and facilities to the Lindner Flying service which is now in charge of operations for the commission.

Radio Station KOKX

Radio station KOKX broadcast its first program October 19th, 1947. Keokuk's own new station serves the Tri-State area of fifteen counties in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri and has the best and latest in radio equipment and experienced personnel. KOKX broadcasts on 1310 kilocycles and is equipped with FM facilities. KOKX has the United Press news services, top programs of special events, music, drama, farm and market news and public service events. Appealing to all types of listeners. KOKX is affiliated with the Iowa Tall Corn Networks. Its studios are located at Fifth and Main Street in Keokuk.



St. Joseph Hospital

In the year 1886, the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, Peoria, Illinois, accepted an invitation to establish a hospital at Keokuk, Iowa. The physicians of the Keokuk Medical College assisted the Sisters.

On the 28th of April, 1886, the hospital was opened in a residence outside of the City, but the location proved to be so inconvenient for the students of the Medical College that Rev. J. Orth generously donated his property at the corner of Fourteenth and Exchange Streets, and his substantial brick residence. Additions were completed and ready for occupancy on October 29, 1887.

A new addition was constructed in 1929, and the present structures occupy a half block of the City of Keokuk. Forty-five bed patients were cared for in the year 1886. 3878 bed patients have been cared for in 1947 up to November 10th.



Graham Hospital

Graham Hospital occupying a quiet residential block between Fifteenth and Sixteenth on Fulton Street, is a modern hospital with complete surgical, laboratory and x-ray facilities. First established in 1892, this hospital has been remodeled and has had several additions so that it is now modernized in every way.

At present it has a capacity of 65 beds and plans are now under way for a complete new wing, providing for 22 more beds and a complete new obstetrical department, a new outpatient department, physio-therapy, deep therapy and many other modern facilities. Plans call for the remodeling of the present nurses home to be used as a Geriatrics department.

This new wing releases other space in parts of the hospital now completed so that the total capacity will be near 100 beds, making Graham one of the most modern hospitals in this area.





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The main dam, which is of concrete, has 119 spillways of the oggee or rollaway cross section. The spillways being separated other by piers upon which rest the carrying the roadway above. The way openings are 30 feet in length the piers are 6 feet thick. The length of the dam is 4,640 feet, the height 54 feet; and its width at the bottom and 29 feet at the upstream face of the dam is 119 feet.

While the dam depends upon its weight for stability, a factor of safety has been provided by dovetailing the base of the dam into the solid limestone of the river bed and in addition dowelling the rock with about 2,300 steel rods 20 to 30 feet in length. The base of the dam was impregnated with cement grout under a pressure of 1,000 pounds per square inch to fill the spaces between the rocks.

ten years of the date of the Act, February 10, 1905.

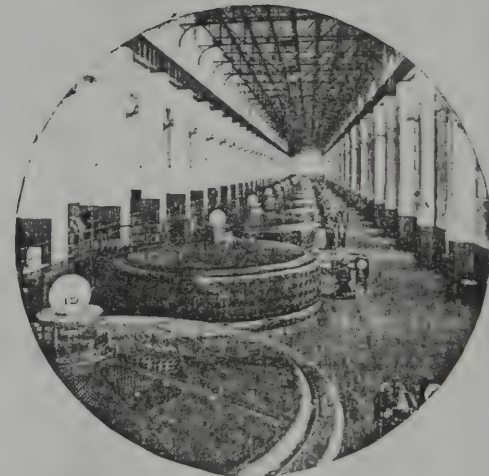
Then followed a strenuous and wearying search for capital willing to sink millions into the Mississippi on a promise that interest on the money should return after awhile. Capital proved to be very timid. Perseverance, however, finally won out. Copies of a prospectus telling of the water power and of the Act of Congress authorizing its development were sent all over the world, and in 1906 Hugh L. Cooper became interested in the undertaking. He realized that before money could be raised for the construction of the plant a market for power must be assured. This led to the negotiation in 1908 of a power contract with the Union Electric Company of St. Louis, which provided for the sale of 66,000 horsepower for ninety-nine years from August 1, 1913.



One of the World's Largest Inland Hydro-Electric Power Plants

The Keokuk dam and hydro-electric station was by far the largest man built hydro in the world at the time of its completion. It remains today one of the largest of the low head developments, and a big producers of economical electrical energy. The fifteen main units in the plant consist of water wheels rated at 10,000 H. P. each coupled to generators which give a total capacity in excess of 130,000 Kw. Transmission lines radiating out 75 miles to the north, east and west, the longest to the south to St. Louis.

The project includes a dam $\frac{4}{5}$ of a mile long extending west from the Illinois shore and connecting with the power house about $\frac{1}{4}$ of mile from the Iowa shore. A lock; a drydock and a sea wall complete the structure.



The main dam, which is of solid concrete, has 119 spillways of the so-called ogee or rollaway cross section, these spillways being separated from each other by piers upon which rest the arches carrying the roadway above. The spillway openings are 30 feet in length while the piers are 6 feet thick. The overall length of the dam is 4,649 feet; its height 54 feet; and its width 42 feet at the bottom and 29 feet at the top. The upstream face of the dam is vertical.

While the dam depends primarily on its weight for stability, a still greater factor of safety has been provided by dovetailing the base of the dam into the solid limestone of the river bottom and in addition dowelling it into the rock with about 2,300 steel rods from 20 to 30 feet in length. The whole sub-base of the dam was impregnated with cement grout under a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch to make sure

that any possible fissures in the underlying rock were effectively sealed.

The design of the superstructure of the power house caused many favorable comments. While the controlling factor in the design was, of course, adaptability to its intended use, yet its architecture has been made to include beauty as well as utility. The power house is a reinforced concrete structure 894 feet long, 125 feet wide and 175 feet high. The foundation for this structure is of plain monolithic concrete which in some parts extends 25 feet into the solid rock. The substructure is fairly honeycombed with water passages leading up to and away from the water wheels.

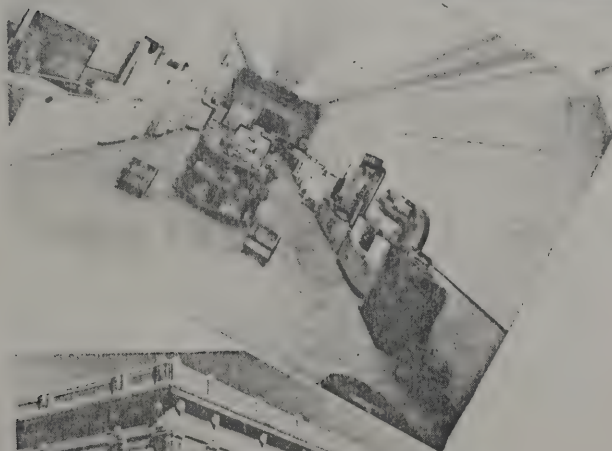
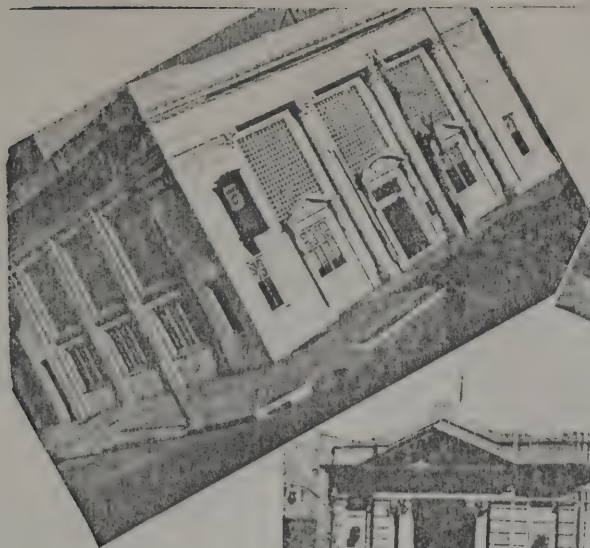
The first floor contains the electric generators and, on a higher level, the main transformers. Upper floors contain the bus bar system, the oil switches and other electrical equipment. The switch-

board room and the general offices of the company are on the upper floor at the south end of the building.

The historic Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi, which made the development possible, extended for 11 miles above Keokuk and in this distance the river had a total fall of 22 feet. The turbulent white water of this reach was long recognized as an important potential source of power but it was not until near the turn of the century that a concerted effort was made to harness the river. An organization known as the Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company was perfected by leading citizens of the community and in 1905 secured the passage of an Act of Congress, and signed by President Theodore Roosevelt, authorizing the damming of the river at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, stipulating that construction must be begun within five years and completed within

ten years of the date of the Act, February 10, 1905.

Then followed a strenuous and wearying search for capital willing to sink millions into the Mississippi on a promise that interest on the money should return after awhile. Capital proved to be very timid. Perseverance, however, finally won out. Copies of a prospectus telling of the water power and of the Act of Congress authorizing its development were sent all over the world, and in 1906 Hugh L. Cooper became interested in the undertaking. He realized that before money could be raised for the construction of the plant a market for power must be assured. This led to the negotiation in 1908 of a power contract with the Union Electric Company of St. Louis, which provided for the sale of 66,000 horsepower for ninety-nine years from August 1, 1913.



Hub of Three States
Financially and
Commercially

Serving this community and its surrounding territory are the usual financial and commercial businesses that serve the needs of a people carrying on their daily work, a community of industry, farming and professions. In this respect Keokuk is no different than other municipalities, but in Keokuk there is a difference that impresses the visitor or a new resident and is an attraction for those seeking a new location either for their families or their business enterprise.

Not many cities of like size has the advantage of a broad avenue of business and adjoining streets on which front the various lines of retail stores of this city. In this day of heavy traffic this is a distinct advantage to the shopper as well as the merchant. There is, if you please, elbow room to move about freely in search of daily needs and this space lends itself well to the pleasant effect of spaciousness. It affords a maximum amount of traffic with little annoyance of crowding. This gives the maximum availability of time of the shopper to attractive window display.

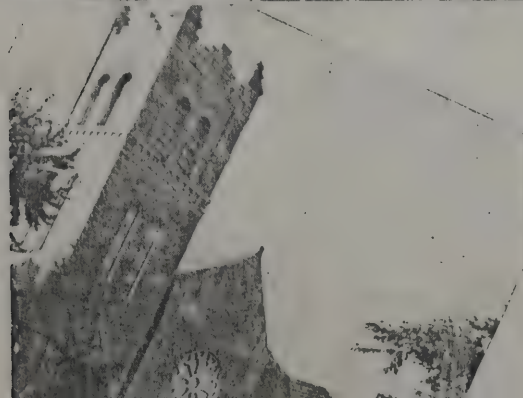
The stores that serve this community are modern and inviting to the prospective purchaser. Constant improvement takes place. Not cheap or hurried but sound and appealing to the eye. This improving of the physical structure of these retail stores shows the progressive attitude of the men and women that manage and own these businesses of this city. They are men and women of understanding not only of their own lines of work but of the problems and needs of this city and trade territory. They are interested in the continued sound growth of the community as well as its social and economic functions, supporting every worthwhile project, not only giving freely of their time but also their financial support. They welcome the new business that makes the wise choice of this location to take advantage of this large trade territory.

The soundness of these retail businesses over many years ties to the sound position of the financial institutions which serve the needs of the people of this community and its surrounding territory.





Keokuk Has Fine Schools,



It is a matter of record that the early settlers of Keokuk recognized that education would be a basic factor in her development. Consequently throughout the long history of the city provision for the education of her boys and girls has been given major consideration. Today among the city's most prized assets is her educational system. The sterling character of our representative citizens who are filling their places in life with honor and marked success speaks well for our schools. Modern education with all its progressive trends is not being overlooked, and you will find in all our schools capable, well trained, and well qualified teachers. The fine, well equipped buildings are further evidence of the forward looking and enterprising spirit moving upon those who are so faithfully and unselfishly giving themselves to the task of maintaining a high standard for the schools of Keokuk.

The city is justly proud of the homes of her people. Industry

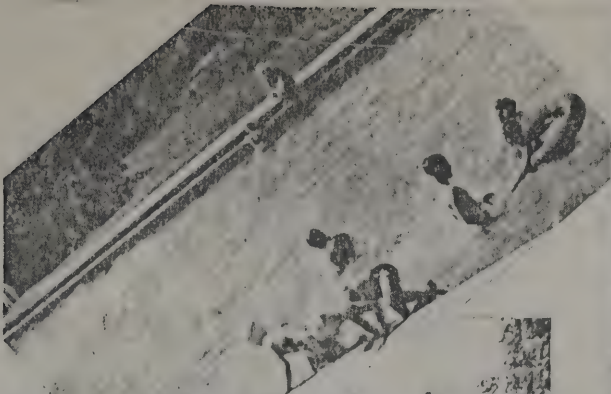


Churches and Homes

and thrift have made it possible for our people to acquire homes of beauty and stability. One only needs to make a tour of the extensive area of the city to be convinced of this fact. Beautiful physical features have not been overlooked, but added to these are the large, attractive and well kept lawns.

The Christian religion was given a fundamental place in the early history of Keokuk. With the coming of the first settlers came the Christian Church. It is most interesting to scan the rosters of the faithful who in pioneer days counted no sacrifice too great which was made in the name of the Christian religion and for the Church. Within the bounds of the city are churches of the various denominations whose people are most aggressive in the presentation of constructive and high type programs of religious activities. The church edifices contribute much to the beauty and attractiveness of our city.





Lake Keokuk and Beautiful Parks

Make This a Recreation Center

Beautiful Lake Keokuk adjoins the north half of the city and is formed where the waters of the mighty Mississippi are held in check by the mammoth power dam of Keokuk. The lake, ranging in width from a mile to a mile and a half, lies between the wooded bluffs of the Iowa and Illinois shores and extends twelve miles North to the historic city of Nauvoo.

Keokuk Rand Park overlooks the lake and visitors proclaim that the view from this high eminence is one of the beauty spots of the central west. Here the intimate scenery along each shore line presents a colorful panorama, ever changing with the seasons and the lake from this high bluff reflects the colors of the sky with its shifting cloud effects. Full play is given to the artistry of nature at dawn and sun set when the master painter tints the clouds and landscape with rainbow hues. The view with its wooded bluffs, ravines, and bright fields of ever changing colors is an inspiring sight.

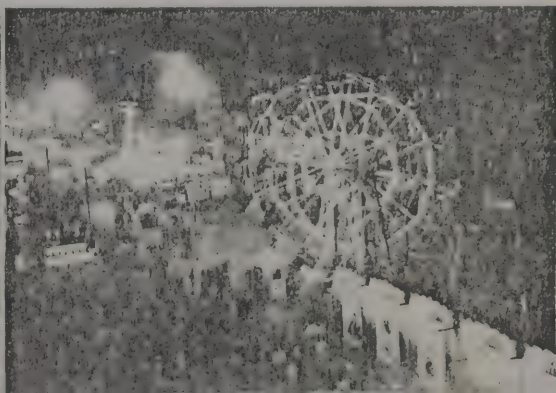
Rand Park adjoining this superb scenery contains the bronze statue marking the burial place of Chief Keokuk from which the city takes its name. This handsome statue is the work of a sculptor, Laredo Taft, and is a work of art, much commended by experienced art critics for its form, dignity, and spirit. This distinguished statue is perhaps the finest tribute paid by white man in memory of the

heroic and friendly qualities of an American Indian. Not far from the sight of this statue is the spot thought to be that location described in the journal of Pere Marquette. In the summer of 1673 Louis Joliet with Pere Marquette as companion came down the Mississippi river and at this spot were entertained in ceremonies at a general tribal gathering of Indian tribes and Indian villages, who entertained these white visitors in what is described as the Indian version of a "fish fry." Approximate location of first green at Country Club.

In addition to these points of interest, Rand Park contains facilities for picnickers, including a wading pool for small children, tables, benches, water, and other conveniences. Facilities are available for trailers on the opposite side of the park from the area overlooking the river.

Victory Park lies at the foot of Main Street near the commercial docking facilities, right below the bridge and a close view may be had of the tow boats with their cargo passing through the bridge and into the lock for transport to the upper level of Lake Keokuk.

West Keokuk Park lies at the South end of the city and overlooks the more typical river scenery and is a point from which may be seen the shore of Illinois across the Mississippi and the State of Missouri to the South across the Des Moines river which flows into the Mississippi at this point.



Bumper Crops, Fine Stock



Farming is the largest business in the territory. Keokuk is well located to be a natural market and a processing center for livestock and products.

There are 6484 farms, totaling 1,126,000 acres in the territory of 30 miles adjacent to Keokuk. The total value of land and buildings on these farms is over \$185,000,000.

More than \$40,000,000 is also invested working capital of livestock and equipment. The total value of livestock, livestock products and crops sold each year is over \$32,200,000.

There are large herds of purebred registered livestock of all the principal breeds. There are also some inbred herds of hogs and flocks of chickens.

There are five livestock concentration buying points. Also seven successful community sales held each week in the three counties. There are three poultry buying and processing plants, also five creameries and three cheese factories in the territory. Dairying and poultry raising have been on the increase for a number of years.

Considerable grain is shipped each year from twelve grain elevators and five seed buying companies. There is a walnut logmill and numerous other logmills sawing lumber for sales to retail users. Keokuk has a large commercial starch company as well as an oats processing mill.

There are numerous commercial orchards of apples, peaches, plums, pears, and grapes. There are over 15,000 acres devoted to truck, (melons, tomatoes, pickles, sweet potatoes and other similar crops). There are two large tomato canning factories and a number of plants to process pickles in the territory.

There is a professional farm management organization in the territory operating a large number of farms.

Thank You—

Keokuk is a thriving city of industries and business houses, the site of one of the biggest power plants in the world. It is a city of beautiful homes, churches and schools. It has much which is alluring to the visitor and also to industries and business houses seeking new locations. This 100th Anniversary Souvenir Booklet sets forth Keokuk's claim to distinction.

The Keokuk Chamber of Commerce, and its Booklet Committee, take this opportunity to express deep appreciation to those who contributed pictures and articles to make this booklet possible.

THE COMMITTEE.

